

配套人教版现行教材 体现新课改教育理念

2004修订版

# 互动 New 新课堂

高二英语(上)

丛书主编 师 达  
学科主编 齐平昌



首都师范大学出版社  
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

配套人教版现行教材 体现新课改教育理念

2061292 2004修订版

互动

# New 新课堂

高二英语 (上)

丛书主编 师 达  
学科主编 齐平昌



首都师范大学出版社  
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 《互动新课堂》丛书 编委会

丛书主编	师 达	
学科主编	数学 \ 齐家瑞	
	语文 \ 程汉杰	物理 \ 叶禹卿
	英语 \ 齐平昌	化学 \ 裴大彭
本册作者	郑慧云 赵小波 吴 磊 齐平昌	

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

互动新课堂·高二英语/师达,齐平昌主编. - 北京:首都师范大学出版社,  
2002. 6(2004 修订)

ISBN 7-81064-388-6

I. 互… II. ①师… ②齐… III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 027251 号

- 书 名 互动新课堂·高二英语(上) (2004 修订版)  
责任著者 齐平昌  
责任编辑 李书梅  
标准书号 ISBN 7-81064-388-6/G·258  
出版发行 首都师范大学出版社(68418523 68982468)  
地 址 北京西三环北路 105 号  
网 址 www.cnup.cnu.cn  
印刷单位 北京嘉实印刷有限公司  
开 本 890×1240 1/32 8.75 印张 234 千字  
2004 年 6 月第三版 2004 年 6 月第一次印刷  
印 数 37,001~49,000 册  
定 价 14.60 元

# 序

(2004修订版)

互动新课堂

## 在互动中学会思考、学会学习

《互动新课堂》丛书于2002年出版后,得到了广大师生的充分肯定。对书中呈现的教育理念表示极大认同;对书中高水平的知识解析和学习能力指导给予极大赞许;对书中“双栏互动”“双专题”设计所蕴含的魅力和启迪表示极大的兴趣。为回报广大师生的厚爱,我们在认真研讨师生意见的基础上,对本丛书进行了精心修订,从而使本书的特点更加凸显,更具指导性,更实用,更好用。

### (1)正确诠释和处理知识、能力的辩证关系,在知识的掌握和能力的培养上给学生以高层次指导。

知识是人类认知世界的成果,它包括经验和系统的科学理论两个层面;能力则是指一个人顺利完成某种活动任务的个性心理品质和基本条件。一方面,知识为能力的发展提供基础。另一方面,掌握知识的速度与质量依赖于能力的发展。一个知识渊博的人,其见解往往深刻,其思考和处理问题的能力肯定比一个没有知识或知识面狭窄的人强得多。从一定意义上讲,能力的实质是能根据现实的新情况,对既有的知识进行重组或充实新的知识,继而对知识做出正确的选择并及时转化为合理的操作程序,从而实现问题从初始状态向目标状态转化,最终得以顺利解决。总而言之,大量的知识的占有是能力形成的基础,特别是在进入知识经济的21世纪更是如此。我们之所以强调这个问题,就是想告诉中学生朋友们,在知识与能力的关系上;在“素质教育”与所谓“应试教育”问题上;在课堂教学与课外活动关系上;在培养能力、素质与提高考试成绩关系上不可偏废,不要走极端。从心理学上讲,中学阶段是感知发展,求知欲极为强烈的人生阶段。青少年朋友要充分利用这一黄金时段,注意课堂学习,注重知识积累,为成功打下坚实的知识基础。我们在编写本书时,首开“双专题”(知识专题、能力专题)设计之先,解析知识、能力、素质的辩证关系。重知识,又重能力。重知识,关键是抓核心知识点,打下牢固的基础;重能力,关键是掌握解决问题的思路、方法、规律,培养学会学习的能力。





(2) 首开“双栏互动学习新方式”，在互动中思考，在互动中碰撞出思维火花。编精品教辅书，必须改变传统的教学模式和教辅书的传统内容体例结构模式。中国是一个文明古国，成形的学校教育，从孔夫子算起也有2500多年的历史了。教育历史悠长，这对知识的传承、文化的积累，对中华民族博大精深的传统文化形成具有决定性意义。但同时其负面影响也显而易见，这就是中国教育的“师道尊严”和缺乏创新能力。本书在倡导新的学习方式上做了大胆探索。一改以往教辅书老师(作者)一讲到底，学生(读者)被动接受的局面，而采用互动双栏结构，一边讲“是什么？”，一边解析“为什么？”，分别设置了“命题意图”、“解题思路”、“解后反思”、“方法技巧归纳”等栏目，以及“提示”、“评点”、“注意”“想一想”等启发性警句，引导学生(读者)在思考中步步深入，在探究中品味顿悟的喜悦。师生互动，双向沟通，方寸图书宛如一个启发式大课堂。而双色印刷，用色彩凸显知识的重点、难点、考点；用色彩凸显对解题思路、方法、程序、规律的总结和归纳，使这个大课堂更加精彩靓丽。

(3) 编精品教辅书，既要帮助学生摆脱“题海”战术纷扰，但也不要走向另一个极端。适度做题训练是非常必要的，做练习题是提高学科水平的重要环节。做题时往往会遇到一些“难题”、“怪题”，“怪题”、“偏题”是不可取的，对“难题”则应当下功夫研究。所谓难题有两种，一种是综合性强的题目，另一种是与实际联系比较密切的题目。在前一种题目中，需要使用多个概念、规律，需要把所学过的知识有机地联系在一起，有时还需要用到其他学科的知识进行整合。在后一种题目中，需要分析研究实际问题，从大量事实中找出事物所遵循的规律，用已知的概念、原理通过知识迁移、推导、拓展，去解决未知问题。对于这两种难题，必须下功夫研究，逐步提高自己的能力。

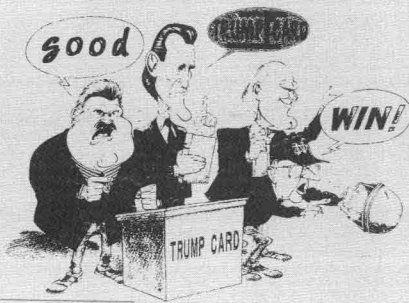
(4) 编精品教辅书，应该告诉学生一个根本的学习方法，就是要学会思考，学会学习。毛主席说：要想知道梨子的滋味，你就必须亲自尝一尝。但是要想知道天下梨子的滋味，并不需要，也不可能把天下的梨子都尝一尝。怎么办呢？这就要掌握学习的方法，培养学习能力。掌握知识的速度和质量依赖于能力的发展，能力可使知识迁移，知识迭加。知识获得也好，能力获得也好，主要不是老师教会的，而是自己学会的，自己思考会的。“才以用而日生，思以行而不竭”，“学而不思则罔”。本丛书着重于体现能力中心、能力立意，力求做到明确目的、探索规律、分析原因、培养能力、适当练习，通过典型例题的示范解析，演示规律、演示方法，培养学生学会学习，提高学习能力。这也是本书的匠心所在。

本丛书以教育部制订的现行全日制中学教学大纲为依据，配套人教版现行教材。按学科分年级编写，计有：初一数学、语文、英语，初二数学、语文、英语、物理，初三数学、语文、英语、物理、化学；高一数学、语文、英语、物理、化学，高二数学、语文、英语、物理、化学，高三数学、语文、英语、物理、化学总复习，总计27册。每年6月份出版发行。

参与本丛书编写的还有：张盛如、陈图麟、郝克亮、祝晔、李兆宜、王世武、董锋、孟晓琳、李葆芬、张虹、吴锁红、曹强利、许立群、何梅、姚蓉、吴娅茹、侯会兰、李绍珍、王萍、王玉昆、齐先代、孙晓华、王立红。

本丛书主编、学科主编及部分编者均为北京市的特级教师或教授。本书的出版，我们不敢妄言其好，因为它最终要接受市场的检验，接受中学师生朋友们的检验。但我们可以无愧地说，我们是以老师的良知，尽心尽力去做这套书的。我们相信修订版一定会继续得到广大师生的喜欢。

编委会



## Unit 1

## Making a difference

一、知识能力专题 .....	1
重点知识快速记忆 .....	1
点击重点难点 .....	2
点击重点词汇用法 .....	7
点击课文重点 .....	9
点击语法重点难点 .....	10
典型例题示范解析 .....	14
开心一刻 .....	18
二、学习效果评价 .....	19

## Unit 2

## News media

一、知识能力专题 .....	30
重点知识快速记忆 .....	30
点击重点难点 .....	31
点击重点词汇用法 .....	36
点击语法重点难点 .....	40
典型例题示范解析 .....	45
开心一刻 .....	46
二、学习效果评价 .....	46

## Unit 3

Art and  
architecture

一、知识能力专题 .....	57
重点知识快速记忆 .....	57
点击重点难点 .....	58
点击课文难点 .....	63
点击重点词汇用法 .....	65
点击语法重点难点 .....	69
典型例题示范解析 .....	70
开心一刻 .....	72
二、学习效果评价 .....	73

## Unit 4

## A garden of poems

一、知识能力专题 .....	84
重点知识快速记忆 .....	84



## Unit 5

### The British Isles

点击重点难点 .....	85
点击课文难点 .....	92
点击语法重点难点 .....	93
典型例题示范解析 .....	98
开心一刻 .....	101
二、学习效果评价 .....	102

## Unit 6

### Life in the future

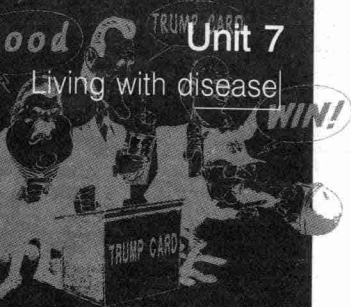
一、知识能力专题 .....	113
重点知识快速记忆 .....	113
点击重点难点 .....	114
点击课文难点 .....	118
点击重点词汇用法 .....	119
点击语法重点难点 .....	120
典型例题示范解析 .....	123
开心一刻 .....	124
二、学习效果评价 .....	125

## Unit 7

### Living with disease

一、知识能力专题 .....	134
重点知识快速记忆 .....	134
点击重点难点 .....	135
点击重点词汇用法 .....	141
点击语法重点难点 .....	143
典型例题示范解析 .....	145
开心一刻 .....	147
二、学习效果评价 .....	147

一、知识能力专题 .....	155
重点知识快速记忆 .....	155
点击重点难点 .....	156
点击课文难点 .....	163
点击重点词汇用法 .....	163
点击语法重点难点 .....	165



## Unit 8

### First aid

典型例题示范解析 .....	167
开心一刻 .....	167
二、学习效果评价 .....	168

## Unit 9

### Saving the earth

一、知识能力专题 .....	176
重点知识快速记忆 .....	176
点击重点难点 .....	177
点击课文难点 .....	179
点击重点词汇用法 .....	179
点击语法重点难点 .....	181
典型例题示范解析 .....	182
开心一刻 .....	184
二、学习效果评价 .....	184

一、知识能力专题 .....	197
重点知识快速记忆 .....	197
点击重点难点 .....	198
点击重点词汇用法 .....	199
点击语法重点难点 .....	201
典型例题示范解析 .....	208
开心一刻 .....	209
二、学习效果评价 .....	209

## Unit 10

### Frightening nature

一、知识能力专题 .....	217
重点知识快速记忆 .....	217
点击重点难点 .....	218
点击重点词汇用法 .....	219
点击语法重点难点 .....	221
典型例题示范解析 .....	227
开心一刻 .....	232
二、学习效果评价 .....	233





附

高二英语听力训练 ..... 241





## 一、知识能力专题

## 重点知识快速记忆

按题意在短语中填入正确的词:

1. a promising graduate student
2. a top university
3. give up
4. There is no point in doing sth.
5. get engaged to a girl
6. stop A from doing B
7. in the early 1970s
8. make a discovery
9. according to ...
10. work on a newspaper
11. go through by
12. use up
13. go on doing something
14. dream of ...
15. turn out to be ...
16. sound like ...
17. be satisfied with A
18. take <sup>have</sup> a look at...
19. what if ...?
20. the other way around

## 互动

有出息的毕业生  
顶尖的大学  
放弃  
不必做某事  
和一位姑娘订婚  
阻止 A 做 B 事  
在 20 世纪 70 年代初期  
发现  
根据...  
在报业工作  
经过  
用光  
继续做某事  
梦想、梦见...  
结果是...  
听起来像...  
对 A 感到满意  
看一看  
如果...该怎么办?  
用相反的方式



## Key

- |              |          |          |          |            |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. promising | 2. top   | 3. up    | 4. point | 5. to      |
| 6. from      | 7. 1970s | 8. make  | 9. to    | 10. on     |
| 11. by       | 12. up   | 13. with | 14. of   | 15. out    |
| 16. like     | 17. with | 18. take | 19. What | 20. around |

### 点击重点难点

#### 1. give up(放弃)

give up = *stop trying or having*

- (1) I did want a holiday abroad, but we've had to give up the idea.
- (2) The singer was advised to give up all thought/hope of becoming a professional(职业的).
- (3) It's hard to give up the drinking habit without help.
- (4) As the weather is very bad, we gave up the plan to go fishing.

[give up + *n.* / -ing]

- (1) Have you given up drinking whisky before breakfast?
- (2) You'd better give up wearing your new suit to work or it will soon look as shabby as your other clothes.

#### 2. get engaged to sb. (与某人订婚)

get/be engaged to sb. = *having agreed to marry*

- (1) My daughter is engaged to a nice young doctor.
- (2) Edward and I have got engaged.

#### 3. stop A from doing B(阻止 A 做 B 事)

stop A from doing B = keep A from doing B  
= prevent A from doing B  
stop A from doing B = stop A doing B

- (1) We tried to stop her (from) making a fool of herself.
  - (2) Mother stopped me from making that noise.
4. in the early 1970s(在 20 世纪 70 年代初期)

in the fifties → 在 50 年代

【比较】in one's fifties = over 50 years old



The industrial revolution began in the sixties of the 18th century.

→ in the sixties 指 60 年代。

【比较】She married in her twenties.

→ in one's twenties 指 20~29 岁中的年龄。

5. make a discovery (发现)

【归纳】以 make 为中心的搭配用法

(1) make a suggestion	(2) make a fire
(3) make tea (沏茶)	(4) make notes
(5) make coffee	(6) make a visit (to)
(7) make a (long) stay	(8) make preparations (for)
(9) make a decision	(10) make no answer/reply
(11) make one's choice	(12) make an experiment
(13) make a great success	(14) make progress
(15) make a speech	(17) make a journey (去旅行)

6. according to (根据...)

(1) The boys were placed in three groups according to height.  
= The boys were divided by height into three groups.

(2) An animal that is cold-blooded has a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature.

7. work on a newspaper (在报业工作)

on → be a member of the staff

My sister works on the *Workers' Daily*.

【比较】work on 作固定词组，意为“用功地钻研或致力于...”。

(1) He sat up late working on the paper.

(2) Green is working on a new novel.

(3) He was known for his work on animals.

(4) Every week I check to see that each student has worked on his book.

8. go by (经过)

→ (of time) to pass; to move past something or someone

(1) Saturday afternoons go by like lightning (闪电)!

(2) Time goes by quickly on vacation.

→ Time passes quickly on vacation.

(3) The horse and buggy days have gone by.





马拉车的时代已经过去了。

→ The horse and buggy days are ended.

(4) The flowers have all gone by.

→ The flowers are not pretty any longer.

(5) Bob had to go by the post office on his way to school, so he mailed the letter.

→ Bob had to pass the post office. 车子一辆接一辆地通过。

(6) 【误】 Car after car go by.

【正】 Car after car goes by.

→ 名词用 after 相连, 表示反复的情形, 用单数形动词。

9. use up (用光)

up 常与动词连用, 表示“完完全全”之意

burn up (烧光)	drink up (喝光)	dry up (干涸; 枯竭),
cut up (切碎)	eat up (吃光)	shut up (闭嘴, 关闭门窗)
use up (用光)		

(1) She has used up all her money. 她把钱都用光了。

(2) 看完之后, 她把信撕碎了。

【误】 After reading the letter, she tore it.

【正】 After reading the letter, she tore it up.

→ tear 是指撕成长条或无意地撕, tear up 则指全部撕成碎片。

10. go on with something (继续做某事)

[go on with A = go on doing A]

(1) Go on with your new book.

the story where you left off last time.

(1) The shower being over, we went on with our journey.

= When the shower was over, we went on with our journey.

(2) Mrs. Smith told John to go on with the good work, not to stop it.

= Mrs. Smith told John to keep up the good work.

11. dream of (梦想、梦见)

(1) 那小男孩梦想成为飞行员。

【误】 The young boy dreamed becoming a pilot.

【正】 The young boy dreamed of becoming a pilot.

→ dream of something “梦想某事”



- (2) 我年轻时,梦想要成为艺术家。

【误】When I was young, I dreamed to become an artist.

【正】When I was young, I dreamed of becoming an artist.

→ 动词“dream”之后应用[of + 动名词]结构,而不用不定式。

dream of 常用于否定句,译作“做梦也没想到”“从未想到”。

- (1) I never dream of such a thing.

- (2) In the evenings we smoked and talked and never dreamt of going out except for exercise.

- (3) I never dream of its hurting you.

✎ wouldn't dream of (不会有...想法)

I wouldn't dream of	asking her to my home.
	hurting the child.
	doing such a thing.

✎ of 表示“涉及”,“说及”,“提及”的用法:

of 表示涉及某人或某事时,仅表示事情或人物的存在或发生,而不涉及其详情,即不是谈论的对象或议论的主题。

【归纳】of 的此种用法常和如下动词、形容词连用

know of(知道 → 并非熟悉)	dream of(梦想)
hear of(听说 → 并非直接听见)	tell of(告诉; 讲述)
learn of(闻知; 听说)	speak of(谈起; 说及)
talk of(谈起; 论及)	think of(认为; 想念)

- (1) I know him. 我认识他。→ 直接和他认识。

I know of him. 我知道他。→ 间接听到别人说起过他。

- (2) Do you know of such a person? 你知道有这样的人吗?

- (3) He spoke of you. 他谈到了你。

- (4) I'm always thinking of you. 我时时在想念你。

- (5) Of whom do you speak? 你在说谁?

12. turn out to be ... (结果是...)

→ to prove to be; to be found to be; to be ... in the end

✎ [turn out to be fine = turn out fine]

- (1) Her guess turned out to be right.

→ Her guess was found to be right in the end.

- (2) Everything turned out all right.

→ Everything ended up by being all right.



(3) The weather turned out to be very good, which was more than we could expect.

☛ turn out fine 中的“fine”是副词, 表“顺利、好”之意。

(1) The machine will work fine if you oil it.

(2) He's doing fine in school.

(3) Yes, we're getting along fine.

(4) She cooks fine.

13. [sound like + 名词] (听起来像...)

(1) Your idea sounds (like) a good one.

(2) She was playing something I didn't know. It sounded like Beethoven.

(3) It sounds a very bad poem to me.

(4) She sounded a modest woman.

她听起来像是位谦虚的妇人。

14. be satisfied with A (对 A 感到满意)

(1) There is every reason for him to be satisfied.

他完全有理由感到满意。

(2) They are too satisfied to take the advice of others without the pain of thought for themselves.

他们都非常满足于接受别人的建议, 懒得独立思考。

(3) She was satisfied with the hotel room in every way.

→ in every way 无论从哪方面说

(4) He seemed satisfied with the result of this experiment.

他似乎对这项实验的结果很满意。

【归纳】介词 with 与表“满、充满”之意的词连用的用法

A is crowded with B. A 中拥挤着 B.

A is satisfied with B. A 对 B 感到满意。

A is pleased with B. A 对 B 感到满意。

A is happy with B. A 对 B 感到满意。

A is filled with B. A 中充满着 B.

A is covered with B. A 被 B 覆盖着。

15. take a look at... (看一看)

☛ 【归纳】以 take 为中心的表达法



take one's place (代替某人的职务)    take one's turn (轮流)  
take a message for (给...捎信)    take care of (照料)  
take it easy (别着急)  
take great trouble to do sth. (不辞辛苦、不怕麻烦地做某事)  
take/on the side of (支持某方)    take the place of (代替)  
take ... for granted (认为...当然)  
take sth. by mistake (错拿某物)  
take one's temperature (量体温)

### 点击重点词汇用法

#### 1. similar 的用法

*be similar to*

🐞 这张桌子和那张桌子类似。

【误】The table is similar with that.

【正】The table is similar to that.

#### 2. curious

→ *eager and interested in knowing about or learning things; strange; unusual*

(1) If a boy is curious, he is always asking questions.

(2) He was curious to know what was happening in the office.

(3) She looked at me in a friendly but curious way.

(4) I am curious to find out if they are married.

(5) The boy was curious about everything he saw.

(6) It is curious that he didn't remember the story.

#### 3. discovery

→ *finding out about something for the first time; something that is found out*

(1) Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean took place in 1513.

(2) One of Benjamin Franklin's discoveries was that lightning is electricity.

本杰明·弗兰克林的发现之一是闪电就是电。

(3) to make a new discovery about ...

(4) a latest/great/world-shaking/final discovery

#### 4. observe

→ *to see and notice; to study; to examine closely*





- (1) observe → observer(观察者)
- (2) She has observed the stars all her life.
- (3) He observed that it was unusually hot for the time of year.
- (4) observe sb. do sth.

The police observed the man open the window.

→ The man was observed to open the window.

- (5) 【误】I observed him to go out.

【正】I observed him go out.

5. fit *adj.* 适合的, 适当的, 健康的; *v.* 适合, 使适合

- (1) 这本书不适合我。

【误】This book is not fit to me.

【正】This book is not fit for me.

- (2) 这个房间不适合储存物品。

【误】The room is not fit to store things.

【正】The room is not fit to store things in.

- (3) 这条领带不适合你。

【误】This tie does not fit you well.

【正】This tie doesn't become you well.

→ 指尺寸的合适用 fit; 指颜色、花样适合某人, 用 become 或 suit; 指颜色、花样和其他的颜色、花样相称, 用 match, go with.

This tie doesn't match this coat. 这条领带和这件外套不相称

- be fit for (适合于)

[A is fit for B. = B is fit for A.]

- (1) The job is fit for a woman.

= A woman is fit for the job.

- (2) He is well and fit for work.

= He is well enough to work.

- (3) This movie is fit for the whole family.

- be fit to do sth. ] 适宜

It is not fit to break in when someone else is talking.

- [sb. is fit to do sth. ] 某人健康得足以做某事

I am fit enough to run twice that distance.

- be unfit for + (动)名词]